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American Standard Safety Code for Building Construction:
Safety Requirements for Workmen's Hoists

Sponsor
National Safety Council

Approved May 16, 1963
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

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Foreword

(This Foreword is not a part of American Standard Safety Code for Building Construction: Safety Requirements for Workmen's Hoists, A10.4-1963.)

This standard is a revision of Section 10, Special Requirements for Workmen's Elevator Cars, Part 11, Hoists and Elevators, of American Standard Safety Code for Building Construction, A10.2-1944. When Sectional Committee A10 was reorganized in 1956, it decided to issue each revised section of the 1944 edition separately. This standard is the first of the revised sections to be approved by ASA.

Mr. George C. Reppert, Code Engineer, National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Incorporated, was chairman of Subcommittee A10-4 on Safety Requirements for Workmen's Hoists, responsible for drafting this American Standard A10.4-1963.

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American Ladder Institute

American Road Builders' Association
American Society of Civil Engineers
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society of Safety Engineers

ASA Committee on Elevator Safety Code, A17

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American Standard Safety Code for Building Construction:

Safety Requirements for Workmen's Hoists

4-1. Scope and Application

This standard applies only to workmen's hoists installed in or outside of buildings during construction, alteration, or demolition and used primarily to raise and lower workmen and other persons connected with or related to the building project.

4-2. Applicable Requirements

The construction of the hoistways and their enclosures shall conform to the requirements of 4-3 through 4-10 of this standard. All other equipment shall conform to the rules of American Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Escalators, A17.1-1960, hereinafter specified.

4-3. Construction of Hoistways and Hoistway Enclosures

4-3.1 Hoistway Construction and Location

The hoistway construction forming the supports for the machinery and guide rails shall be designed and installed to support the loads specified in Rule 105.2 and the forces specified in Rule 200.9a of American Standard A17.1-1960.

Hoistways located either partially or wholly over sidewalks, or over spaces or passageways to which persons have access, shall conform to Rule 109.1 of American Standard A17.1-1960. Where the car safety device operates on tension members suspended from the top of the hoistway, as permitted by 4-17, the hoistway construction and the supports for the tension members shall withstand the application of the car safety device, when stopping the car with its rated load from governor tripping speed, with a factor of safety of not less than 5.

4-3.2 Hoistway Enclosures. Hoistways shall be enclosed throughout their height.

EXCEPTION: For towers located outside a building, the enclosures, except those at the lowest landing, may be omitted on the sides where there is no floor or scaffold adjacent to the hoistway. Enclosures on the entrance and exit side of the hoistway shall be

full height. Other enclosures, where required, shall be not less than 10 ft high.

4-3.2.1 Materials. Hoistway enclosures shall be constructed of solid or openwork material conforming to the following requirements:

- (1) Openwork material shall reject a ball $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Metal enclosures shall be made of wire at least No. 16 steel wire gage or of expanded metal at least No. 16 U.S. Gage.
- (2) Openwork enclosures inside the building shall, where a counterweight is provided, be covered on the counterweight side with a steel wire netting having a mesh not greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and made of steel wire not smaller than No. 20 steel wire gage. The covering shall extend the width of the counterweight plus 1 ft on each side thereof.
- (3) Wood enclosures shall be installed without openings, except those due to the irregularities of the material.

4-3.2.2 Design

Hoistway enclosures shall be so supported and braced that when subjected to a pressure of 100 lbs applied horizontally at any point, the deflection shall not exceed 1 in. and shall not reduce the running clearance below the minimum required in 4-8.2.

Hoistway enclosures, if of openwork, shall be provided on all sides within the building or structure with an unperforated kickplate extending not less than 12 in. above the level of each floor above the lowest.

4-4. Hoistway Doors and Door Locking Devices

4-4.1 Height, Material, and Installation. Hoistway doors shall be not less than 6 ft 6 in. high and shall be of material, strength, and design conforming to 4-3.2.1 and 4-3.2.2. Solid doors, where used, shall be provided with a vision panel opening having a width not exceeding 6 in. and an area not exceeding

80 sq in., covered with wire mesh conforming to 4-3.2.1 (2).

4-4.2 Door Locking Devices. Landing doors shall be provided with any of the locking devices specified in Part I, Section 111 of American Standard A17.1-1960, or they may be provided with any means that will lock the doors mechanically so that they cannot be opened from the landing side. Locking devices shall be so located as to be inaccessible from outside the hoistway.

Where mechanical locks are used, they shall, at landings other than the lowest landing, be of a type that can be released only by a person in the car.

If the door at the lowest terminal landing is locked automatically when closed with the car at the landing, it shall be provided with means, conforming to Rule 111.10c, Subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of American Standard A17.1-1960, to unlock it from the landing side to permit access to the car. The means provided shall be accessible only to authorized persons.

4-5. Overhead Beams, Foundations, and Flooring over Hoistway

4-5.1 Overhead Beams and Foundations. Overhead beams and foundations for the direct support of the machinery or sheaves or both shall conform to the requirements of Rules 105.1 through 105.4 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-5.2 Flooring over Hoistway. A solid floor or metal grating shall be provided and secured at the top of the hoistway to provide safe access to the overhead machinery, control equipment, or sheaves for lubrication, inspection, and maintenance. Floors may be of wood, metal, or concrete. Metal gratings shall be of a design that will reject a ball $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, or if of perforated sheet metal, shall reject a ball 1 in. in diameter. Floors and gratings shall be designed and constructed to sustain a concentrated load of 300 lbs on any 4 sq in. of this area. It is not required that the floor sustain simultaneously the load specified on every 4 sq in. of its area.

4-6. Electrical Wiring, Fittings, and Fixtures

4-6.1 Wiring. Electrical wiring shall conform to Rule 102.1 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION 1: Cabled conductors without metal encasement may be used for the hoistway wiring provided they are securely fastened to the hoistway construction. Where exposed to the weather, as in

open shafts outside the building, such conductors shall be weatherproof.

EXCEPTION 2: Power feeders for the hoist may be run inside the hoistway.

4-6.2 Fittings, Fixtures, and Switches. Where the hoistway is exposed to the weather, as in open shafts outside the building, the electrical fittings, fixtures, and switches shall be weatherproof.

4-7. Protection of Machinery and Control Equipment and Lighting of Machinery Spaces

Machinery and control equipment shall be protected from the weather and from access by unauthorized persons. Spaces containing elevator driving machines and control equipment shall be provided with adequate lighting.

4-8. Clearances

4-8.1 Bottom and Top Clearances and Runbys

The top and bottom clearances and runbys for cars and counterweights shall conform to Rule 107 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-8.2 Horizontal Clearances. Horizontal clearances in the hoistway shall conform to Rule 108 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION: The clearance between the edge of the platform sill and the hoistway enclosure shall be not greater than 8 in.

4-9. Access to Machinery and Control Equipment

Access shall be provided to the machinery and control spaces to permit proper lubrication and maintenance of the equipment.

4-10. Locating and Guarding Counterweights

Counterweights shall be located only on the hoistway of the hoist they serve, and shall be guarded in conformity with Section 103 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-11. Guides, Brackets, Supports, and Fastenings

Guides, brackets, supports, and fastenings shall conform to Section 200 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION 1: The use of guides other than T-sections and of T-sections of sizes different from

those listed in Rule 200.3 of American Standard A17.1-1960 shall be determined by interpolation or extrapolation with respect to the data in Rule 200.3.

EXCEPTION 2: Clamps may be used for fastening guide brackets or supports to the hoistway structure.

EXCEPTION 3: Finished surfaces shall be required only on rails that come in contact with Type B car safety parts.

4-12. Car and Counterweight Buffers

Car and counterweight buffers shall conform to Section 201 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION 1: Spring-type car and counterweight buffers may be used for rated speeds not exceeding 600 fpm (feet per minute), subject to the following:

(a) For rated speeds of 201 to 300 fpm the buffer strokes shall be not less than:

201-250 fpm = 6 in. stroke

251-300 fpm = 9 in. stroke

(b) For rated speeds of 301 to 600 fpm, spring buffers having a stroke of not less than 12 in. may be used provided an emergency terminal slowdown device conforming to Rule 209.4 of American Standard A17.1-1960 is provided.

EXCEPTION 2: When oil buffers are used and when the air temperature is below 0 F, means to maintain the temperature of the oil above 0 F or above the pour point of the oil, whichever is less, shall be provided.

4-13. Counterweights

Counterweights shall conform to Section 202 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-14. Frames and Platforms

Car frames and platforms shall conform to Section 203 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION: Protection of car platforms on the underside against fire shall not be required.

4-15. Car Enclosures

Car enclosures shall conform to Rules 204.1 and 204.2 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION: Car enclosure sides may be of untreated wood without sheet metal outer covering and the car top shall consist of wood not less than 2 in. thick, or of material of equivalent strength.

4-16. Car Gates, Doors, and Electric Contacts

All entrances to the car shall be protected by doors

or gates conforming to the requirements of Rules 204.4 and 204.5 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION: They are not required:

(a) To be more than 6 ft high.

(b) To reject a ball less than 3 in. in diameter.

(c) To be power operated if of the vertical sliding counterweighted type.

(d) To conform to Rule 204.5b of American Standard A17.1-1960.

Doors and gates shall be provided with car door or gate electric contacts conforming to Section 111 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-17. Car Safeties and Governors

Car safeties and governors shall conform to Sections 205 and 206 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION 1: Type A car safeties may be used for rated car speeds up to and including 200 fpm.

EXCEPTION 2: Spring buffers may be substituted for oil buffers on Type C car safeties for rated speeds up to and including 300 fpm, provided:

(a) The springs do not fully compress during the operation of the car safety with rated load in the car

(b) The rate of retardation conforms to the requirements of Rule 201.4b of American Standard A17.1-1960

(c) The requirements of Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, and 8 of Rule 205.8b of American Standard A17.1-1960 shall not apply

(d) In Subdivision 4 of Rule 205.8b of A17.1-1960 the words "spring buffers" shall be substituted for "oil buffers"

EXCEPTION 3: Safeties may apply on tension members suspended from the top of the hoistway and anchored in the pit instead of on the guide rails. The tension members shall have a factor of safety of not less than 10 when the car and its rated load is stopped with an average retardation of gravity.

Steel wire rope may be used as suspended tension members and shall be subject to the same inspection procedures as those recommended for hoisting wire ropes in American Standard Practice for the Inspection of Elevators (Inspectors' Manual), A17.2-1960. Fastening for steel wire ropes used as suspended tension members shall conform to Rule 212.9 of American Standard A17.1-1960, provided that clamp fastenings conforming to 4-22 of this standard may be used.

EXCEPTION 4: Car and counterweight safeties may be operated as a result of the breaking of the sus-

pension means and may be of the inertia type without speed governors, subject to the following:

(a) The driving machine drum or sheave is equipped with an electrically released, spring-applied brake, operating on a brake drum directly connected to the drum or drum shaft, and having a capacity sufficient to stop and hold the car at not less than 125 percent of its rated load when applied at a speed of 125 percent of rated speed.

(b) A speed control device is provided and operated by the drum, which will cause the application of the drum brake and removal of power from the driving machine motor if the speed of the drum exceeds that corresponding to 125 percent of a rated car speed. Where the speed control device is chain driven from the drum, a broken chain switch shall be provided.

4-18. Capacity and Loading

The capacity and loading shall conform to the rules applying to passenger elevators of Section 207 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-19. Driving Machines, Sheaves, and Drums

Driving machines, sheaves, and drums shall conform to Section 208 of American Standard A17.1-1960, and may be driven by electric motors or internal combustion engines directly connected to the machine.

EXCEPTION 1: Winding drum machines may be used irrespective of travel or car speed, subject to the following:

(a) The drum shall be grooved for hoisting ropes.

(b) Only one layer of rope shall be permitted on the drum, unless the hoist is operated by an operator stationed adjacent to the driving machine, conforming to Exception 1 (b) of 4-21, in which case there may be two layers of rope on the drum, if means are provided to reverse automatically the lead of the second layer.

EXCEPTION 2: A clutch may be used between the driving means and the winding drum provided that:

(a) The hoist is operated by an operator stationed adjacent to the driving machine, conforming to Exception 1 (b) of 4-21.

(b) The stopping means are located on the winding drum side of the clutch; and

(c) Means are provided on the winding drum side of the clutch to prevent automatically free running of the winding drum.

(d) When a driving means is connected by clutches to more than one winding drum, the clutch and control shall be so interlocked that no more than one winding drum can be operated at any time.

EXCEPTION 3: Overhead sheaves may have a pitch diameter of 30 times the diameter of the hoisting ropes.

4-20. Terminal Stopping Devices

Terminal stopping devices shall conform to Section 209 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-21. Operating Devices and Control Equipment

Operating devices and control equipment shall conform to Section 210 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

EXCEPTION 1: Operation of the car shall be by one of the following means:

(a) By an operator in the car using either a car switch or constant-pressure-type switches located in the car; or

(b) By an operator stationed adjacent to the driving machine, subject to the following conditions:

(i) A regular attendant shall be stationed in the car.

(ii) A constant-pressure-type switch shall be provided in the car, which must be held manually in the closed position by the attendant in the car, in order to permit operation of the driving machine, and which will be opened automatically when released by the operator.

(iii) A means of voice communication shall be provided between the car attendant and the operator stationed adjacent to the driving machine.

EXCEPTION 2: The stop switch in the pit and on top of the car and the top of the car operating device shall not be required.

EXCEPTION 3: When a clutch is used to connect the driving means to the drum, the requirements of 4-19, Exception 2, shall be conformed to.

4-22. Hoisting and Counterweight Ropes and Rope Connections

Hoisting and counterweight ropes and rope connections shall conform to Section 212 of American Standard A17.1-1960, provided that drum counterweights, where used, shall be suspended by not less than two wire ropes.

EXCEPTION: Hoisting and counterweight wire ropes may be attached to cars and counterweights

by means of approved clamps and wire rope thimbles or by approved special fastening devices. Where clamps are used, the fastening shall conform to the following:

- (a) Clamps shall not be of the U-bolt type.
- (b) Both members of the clamps shall be provided with seats conforming to the lay of the rope.
- (c) Clamps shall be drop forgings.
- (d) The ropes to be clamped shall be passed around metal thimbles having not less than the following dimensions and fastened by at least the number of clamps specified, with not less than the spacing indicated in the following table:

Diameter of Wire Rope, in.	Inside Width of Thimble, in.	Length of Thimble, in.	Minimum No. of Clamps	Minimum Spacing of Clamps, in.
1/2	1 1/2	2 3/4	3	3
5/8	1 3/4	3 1/4	3	3 3/4
3/4	2	3 3/4	4	4 1/2
7/8	2 1/4	4 1/4	4	5 1/4
1	2 1/2	4 1/2	4	6

4-23. Inspection, Testing, Operation, and Maintenance

4-23.1 Inspection and Testing

4-23.1.1 The hoist shall not be used to carry workmen until it has been inspected and tested as required by Rules 900.1 to 900.3, inclusive, of American Standard A17.1-1960, and until a temporary operating permit therefor has been issued by the enforcing authority and posted in a conspicuous place in the car.

4-23.1.2 The hoist shall be subjected to periodic tests at intervals of not longer than three months, as required by Rule 900.6 of A17.1-1960.

4-23.1.3 When the travel of the hoist is increased, the installation shall be reinspected and approved by the enforcing authority before it is again placed in normal service. Additional tests are not required, except when considered necessary by the enforcing authority.

4-23.2 Operation. Hoists used to carry workmen shall be operated only by a competent, assigned operator in conformity with 4-21. When operated by an operator stationed adjacent to the machine, a competent, assigned attendant shall be stationed in the car.

4-23.3 Maintenance. All parts of the equipment shall be maintained in safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of Section 1000 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-24. Increase in Travel

The travel of the hoist may be increased or the location of the driving machine changed without conforming to the requirements of Rule 1100.2c of American Standard A17.1-1960. (See also 4-23.1.3.)

4-25. Use of Hoist for Carrying Materials

Workmen's hoists may also be used for carrying materials, provided they are designed and installed for the type of loading to be used, as specified in Rule 207.2b of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-26. Temporary Use of Permanent Elevators for Carrying Workmen or Materials

4-26.1 Temporary Use. Permanent passenger or freight elevators being installed in buildings under construction may be used prior to their completion for carrying workmen or materials, or both, provided they are specially approved for such use and a temporary permit therefor is issued for the class of service for which approval is granted by the department having jurisdiction.

4-26.2 Requirements for Issuing Limited Operating Permits. Limited operating permits shall be issued provided the following requirements are conformed to:

- (1) The hoistway has been enclosed with permanent enclosures and doors conforming to Section 100 of American Standard A17.1-1960 or with temporary enclosures and doors conforming to 4-3.2 of this standard.

EXCEPTION: Where permanent hoistway enclosures conforming to Section 100 are in place, temporary hoistway doors and door locking devices conforming to Section 4-4 of this standard may be used.

- (2) The elevator car has been enclosed with permanent or temporary enclosures on all sides and the top, except at the entrances to the car, and car doors or gates with electric contacts are provided at all car entrances.

Where the hoistway is not fully enclosed with solid material on all sides throughout its height, a temporary wood car enclosure conforming to 4-15 shall be provided.

- (3) The car is arranged so that it can be operated from inside the car only, and a competent, assigned operator is in charge.

EXCEPTION: Where permanent hoistway doors and door locking devices conforming to Section 110 and

111 of American Standard A17.1-1960 are in place, automatic operation or continuous-pressure-operation elevators may be operated from the car and from the landing operating devices without the services of a regular operator in the car, subject to the approval of the enforcing department.

(4) The elevator has been subjected to the following tests:

(a) A running test with rated load, with a stop made at each landing. On this test the rated speed shall not exceed that specified on the erection permit approved by the enforcing department.

(b) A test of the normal and final terminal stopping devices, with no load in the up direction

and rated load in the down direction, which indicates conformity with Section 209 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

(c) A test of the car safety device and speed governor in accordance with the requirements of Rule 900.2 of American Standard A17.1-1960.

4-26.3 Posting of Limited Operating Permits
Permits shall be posted in a conspicuous location in the elevator car. In addition, a notice bearing the information that the elevator has not been finally approved by the enforcing department shall be conspicuously posted on, near, or visible from, each entrance to such elevators.



